

On September 13, 1964, at the edge of a forest near Phedra, near the Surinam River, about 70 km. due south of Paramaribo, I observed a tiny bird flying back and forth in a young tree at a height of about five meters. It was obvious that the bird was building a nest as it repeatedly took small pieces of green moss to the same place on a leafy branch. Upon inspection the nest proved to be a small pouch-shaped structure with a side entrance in the upper half. It was about 15 cm. high and 7 cm. wide. It was made entirely of fresh, green moss. The nest hung free from a drooping branch, but one side was plastered (not woven) with the green moss to a drooping leaf (fig. 1). The outer part of the nest seemed finished but there was as yet no lining.

I collected the bird which proved to be a female. The specimen is now in the Leiden Museum under my field number, 6917.—F. HAVERSCHMIDT, *Paramaribo, Surinam, February 5, 1965.*

Hybrid of Blue-winged Teal × Cinnamon Teal in Northwestern California.—A male hybrid between the Blue-winged Teal (*Anas discors*) and the Cinnamon Teal (*Anas cyanoptera*) was collected two miles west of Arcata, Humboldt County, California, on May 12, 1964. It had been reported first on May 10, 1964, by two students at Humboldt State College, Dennis Stover and Steven Moore. The bird was observed by one or both of the authors on four different occasions between 12:30 and 7:30 p.m. on May 10; each time, it was with a brood consisting of a female that was either a Blue-winged or a Cinnamon Teal and three young two to three weeks old. The male was very attentive to the brood and exhibited considerable feigning behavior when the group was disturbed. It appeared as though the male was paired with the female. Attempts to collect it on May 10 succeeded only in driving it away from the vicinity of the brood.

On May 11, a search of the entire square mile in which the previous day's observations were made failed to reveal either the hybrid or the brood. The hybrid was found about a mile away, participating in a courting party of Cinnamon Teal consisting of six to eight males and one female, but again it eluded collection. It was collected the next day in the same place. At the time, it was with three male Cinnamon Teal.

The over-all body coloration of the specimen is reddish-orange and gives the impression of a faded-out Cinnamon Teal. The sides and underparts are conspicuously marked with black spots on the reddish-orange feathers. The scapulars and scapular coverts are brownish with light tips and resemble scapulars of the Blue-winged Teal more closely than those of the Cinnamon Teal. There is a marked suggestion of the white crescent in front of the eye, typical of the Blue-winged Teal. These "crescent" feathers are generally very pale orange or tan with three separate and distinct patches of white feathers on each side of the face. The crown and occiput feathers are generally gray with considerable bluish-green iridescence, similar to those of the Blue-winged Teal. There is a conspicuous light colored patch of feathers at the flank just ahead of the tail, corresponding to the white patch found in the Blue-wing. In this specimen, these feathers are whitish, grading to tan. The chin is black and the underparts of the head are reddish with slight spotting. There is a ring of lighter colored, tannish-orange feathers around the sides and underside of the neck, located approximately where the gray on the head of a Blue-winged Teal would stop. The belly feathers have faint black spots and are reddish, becoming orange-brown at the vent. The undertail coverts are black. The tertials are tannish and appear intermediate between those of the Blue-winged and Cinnamon teals. The axillaries and wing lining are white; the upper surface of the wing has the typical pattern of the Blue-winged and Cinnamon teals.

The lower mandible is black except for the distal 10 to 15 mm. which is yellow. The lower mandible nail is black with yellowish edges. The upper mandible and nail are black. When collected the iris was reddish, fading to yellowish at the outer edge. The feet are yellow.

The culmen length is 48 mm.; the greatest culmen width is 19 mm. (near the tip) and the narrowest culmen width is 17 mm. (at the base). The culmen height at the base is 17 mm. and at the naris, 14 mm. The total length of the bird is 407 mm.; the wing length is 183 mm. The bird weighed 351 gm. The testes were enlarged and measured 14 × 9 mm. In life, the bird had a voice typical of a Cinnamon Teal. The mounted specimen is cataloged in the collection of Humboldt State College (no. 957).

Although Delacour (*The Waterfowl of the World*, Vol. 2, 1956), Sibley (*Condor*, 59, 1957: 166-191), and Gray (*Bird Hybrids*, 1958) reported that such hybrids are common and appar-

ently fertile in captivity, there are very few published records of wild hybrids. We are aware of only one other wild Cinnamon \times Blue-winged teal hybrid record from California (Anderson and Miller, *Condor*, 55, 1953:152-153). Wilson and Van den Akker (*Auk*, 65, 1948:316) collected a male with normal testes at Bear River Refuge, Utah. Cockrum (*Wilson Bull.*, 64, 1952:140-159) listed Suchetet as the authority for the only wild Cinnamon \times Blue-winged Teal hybrid included in his work.—STANLEY W. HARRIS and RICHARD J. WHEELER, *Division of Natural Resources, Humboldt State College, Arcata, California, February 22, 1965.*

The Nest of the Red Warbler.—Although a few authors have referred to observations of nesting Red Warblers (*Ergaticus ruber*) or have collected the birds, there does not appear to be a description in the literature of the nest itself. Sutton and Burleigh (*Auk*, 57, 1940:242) state that "a bird was seen carrying thin grasses to its unfinished nest," and there is a terse comment in the unpublished field notes of the late Chester C. Lamb, generously made available to me by John William Hardy, concerning a specimen taken on May 28, 1946, near which he "found nest with three eggs." In neither case was the nest itself described. The nest of the congeneric Pink-headed Warbler (*E. versicolor*) of Chiapas and Guatemala has been well described by Skutch (*Pac. Coast Avif.* 31, 1954:339-340) and by Dawn (*Nat. Hist.*, 72, no. 8, 1963:28-31). As might be expected, the nest and nest site of *E. ruber* do not vary appreciably from those of *E. versicolor*.

A nest was found on June 14, 1964, in a small clearing measuring 15 by 10 yards in a mixed pine-fir forest at about 11,200 feet elevation on the crest of the continental divide near Puerto de las Cruces, D.F., México. It was placed directly on the ground, lodged firmly against the trunk of a fir (*Abies religiosa*) sapling and was tightly woven about the stalks of seven-inch *Acacena elongata* which carpets this area. Eleven different stalks from one-eighth to one-fourth of an inch in diameter had to be cut in order to remove the nest from its anchorage. The clearing was much better lighted than is the ground under the surrounding forest and, during the summer breeding season, it contrasts with the forest floor in receiving about three hours of direct sunlight a day. The presence of sunlight seems to be an important factor in the general ecology of this species as subsequent life history studies (MS) have strongly suggested.

The nest was composed of dried grass stems, some as long as six inches in length, but averaging closer to four inches, small, fernlike material of a type not found in the immediate vicinity of the nest clearing, and a few dried fascicles of pine or fir needles. Although this nest was without a lining, the two nests found to date in the spring of 1965 did have sparse linings of fine grass and bits of plant down, and it is suspected that the latter addition is more typical of normal construction. The nest found in 1964 contained three recently hatched nestlings which were studied from a nearby blind for seven days, and at no time did the female attempt to introduce anything resembling lining material into the nest cup. It may be that the unlined nest found in 1964 represented a re-nesting attempt in which construction of the nest was hurried. In support of this thesis of hasty construction, it should be noted that this is the latest recorded occurrence of nesting in my two years of study of Red Warblers near Mexico City.

With the ground cover in place, the nest was completely hidden from view. The oven-shaped structure had an opening 1.75 inches wide and 1.5 inches high, tilted upward at about a 40 degree angle and facing the well-drained downward slope which runs to the northwest. The outside measurements were 6 inches wide, about 7 inches long (this due to a rather trashy accumulation of litter on the side near the fir trunk), and 4.5 inches high. The measurements of the inside chamber were 2.6 inches wide and 2.9 inches deep. The nest was tightly woven and to illustrate this, two months after removal from the dampness of the clearing, it could be lifted by one of the protruding plant stalks which form its foundation without the slightest sag or sign of loosening.—BRUCE G. ELLIOTT, *Western New Mexico University, Silver City, New Mexico, March 24, 1965.*

A Record of the Mountain Plover in Washington State.—An immature female Mountain Plover (*Eupoda montana*) was collected by the writer at North Cove, Pacific County, Washington, on November 28, 1964. The skin of this specimen is deposited in the collections of the Pacific Lutheran University Museum of Natural History, Tacoma.

This occurrence of the Mountain Plover is a new state record for the bird. The normal north-